



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

causal explanation, but a clear description of the surface phenomena is given. A knowledge of the political background is taken for granted.

The volume is divided into four parts, of which the first, comprising about one-fifth of the book, describes succinctly the antecedents of nineteenth century growth. A third of the work is devoted to part two, Agriculture, Industry, and Trade since 1815, and this seems to the reviewer to constitute the most important portion of the book. There is an over-emphasis of commerce and a relative neglect of manufactures; this is probably due to the fact that so much literature is available on the former, especially on the subject of the tariff which appears in the legislative records, and so little on the latter. But it would have been a worthwhile task if the author had filled in the gaps. The interrelations of agriculture, manufactures, transportation, and commerce are not adequately brought out, but each topic is traced separately.

In the latter half of the book, which deals with Population and Labor and Socialism and Social Insurance, the author is more at home. Here there is a story to tell which needs no economic analysis, and the sources are historical and legislative. The author's interest would seem to have been greatest in the last part, to which one-fourth of the book is given, and here he has done some of his best work.

Professor Ogg has depended for the most part upon secondary sources and most of these are written in English. Thus, in the bibliography on German Socialism, seventeen of the references are English, three French, and only five German. Indeed, it is clear that the author has not depended upon German sources, and that his citation of these references is purely formal, for they are never cited by chapter and page, as are the English works. In the chapter on Russia there is not a single reference to a German authority, although that is the chief source of information for one who does not read Russian. The bibliographies at the end of each chapter are well arranged and will prove of great assistance to those who wish to go beyond this book. It is evident, however, that they have not received the same careful attention which the author gave to the text, for there are not infrequent errors in titles, in spelling, etc. But these are minor blemishes. Taken as a whole, the work is a clear and interesting account of an important field, written in a facile style.

E. L. BOGART.

University of Illinois.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

DOMINIAN, LEON. *The Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe*. Pp. xviii, 375. Price, \$3.00. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1917.

As a comprehensive popular survey of the linguistic and racial areas in the countries of western and southern Europe and in Asia Minor, Mr. Dominian's book is of unusual interest. His discussion reviews a wide range of literature—much wider it appears than the selected bibliography which concludes the book—and there are presented a large number of tables, maps and illustrations without which visual aids the reader, in spite of the easy style of the author, would find the chapters hard reading and difficult to follow. Geographic influences in

shaping nationality and language location are given special emphasis. Approximately one-third of the book deals with the more familiar contrasts between linguistic and political boundaries in western Europe, but, as is quite natural, because of their number and intricacy the problems of the countries to the southeast receive major attention. This portion of the work, especially in view of the developments of the European war, will receive the greater attention. A knowledge of eastern languages and a familiarity with social conditions in eastern Europe enable the author to draw a picture of conditions unfamiliar but of great interest to western readers.

When the author leaves the task of analysis to outline the application of what racial and linguistic conditions he considers the proper bases for boundary-making and their application to present-day political problems, his discussion becomes less convincing. The controlling influence, he thinks, should be nationality measured by common language. He recognizes the presence of economic, strategic, historic and other influences which cut down the probability of readjustment of international boundaries in accord with this standard, but he is disposed to minimize their importance. In view of the mosaic appearance of the linguistic and racial maps which illustrate his chapters, many of his readers will have concluded that in south eastern Europe and Asia Minor particularly, any attempt to apply these standards in the formation of political units would produce chaos rather than order. Still linguistic frontiers "having developed naturally, . . . correspond to national aspirations." Maps are presented showing the "languages having political significance," but this basis shows detached areas which obviously could not be put under the same government. Who, further, is to decide what linguistic units are to be disregarded because they are politically insignificant? A discussion follows, which outlines what the author feels to be a defensible adjustment. It contemplates a general rearrangement of frontiers and a creation of buffer states highly unlikely of realization.

However much one sympathizes with the ideal that the world should be reorganized on the basis of units of geographic unity with people of ethnic unity, the evidence does not show the standard practicable even when it is presented, as it is here, by an able advocate.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

ROSENBAUM, SAMUEL. *The Rule Making Authority in the English Supreme Court.*

Pp. xiv, 321. Price, \$3.50. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1917.

Science of Legal Method. (Select essays by various authors.) Pp. lxxxvi, 593.

Price, \$5.00 Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1917.

Mr. Rosenbaum's work is a critical and historical analysis of the rules adopted under the English Judicature Act, beginning with the Act of 1875, and including the amendments of 1883, and the rules of 1885, 1893, and 1902. Mr. T. Willes Chitty of the Royal Courts of Justice, London, who writes the introduction, speaks in highest praise of the painstaking research and labor which the author has devoted to his task, and of "the practical, detailed, and accurate knowledge of our procedure which he has acquired" and lays before his readers. This estimate by